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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
FY 1982

LER-121

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
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For Further Information Contact:
David Aylesworth, Labor Market Analyst
West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section
112 California Avenue
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Telephone: (304) 348-2658

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I. Highlights and Conclusions

- Projected FY 1982 annual average unemployment rate for the state is 7.0%.

- Employment growth during the period will be moderate and will be essentially recouping losses suffered during the 1980 recession.

- Continuing inflation will heighten competition for entry level jobs as the labor force participation of females, youth, and those over 65 increase in response to higher prices.

II. Description of State

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was retarded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Development and Outlook

Throughout CY 1980, the state's economy experienced difficulties as the annual unemployment rate climbed higher than at any time in the

previous decade. Unusually high levels of unemployment persisted throughout the year.

During the last decade, the state's economy generally outperformed the national economy. However, the two factors which boosted the state's growth throughout the 1970s seemed to have had little effect in 1980. One of these factors was the expansion of the under-developed trade and service industries in response to the rising incomes of state residents. This appears to have stopped, or at least slowed significantly, in 1980. The other was the re-emergence of coal as an important source of energy. Unfortunately, the plans to implement more extensive coal usage in place of oil failed to materialize as rapidly as expected. High interest rates, plunging automobile sales, and a general economic malaise which caused consumers to reduce spending have contributed to severe downturns in the manufacturing and construction industries in the state.

The outlook for West Virginia would now seem much more heavily reliant on the actions of the national economy than has been the case in recent years. In order to resume the overall employment growth experienced during the 1970s, growth in the state's manufacturing and coal industries is probably required. But for this to happen, the national economy would have to function at a level high enough to produce a need for the goods that these industries provide.

During the past ten years, with the exception of coal, new state jobs were found in trade, services, and government rather than in the basic industries. In the 1980s, however, state employment in

these sectors will reflect national trends, as West Virginia becomes a much more integral part of the national economy.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The population compositions for FY 1982 reveal a moderate population growth of slightly over 10% since 1970. It should be noted that the population composition projections are for civilian populations which delete those persons in institutions or in the military, and those persons 16 and over who are full-time students. As the state's 1980 preliminary census count of 1,928,524 confirms, the state in recent years has reversed the population declines shown in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

Most significant of the changes in population is the high growth in the 20-39 age group. This group shows an increase of over 145,000 since 1970. During the period of population declines in the state, persons in this age group emigrated to other areas of the county where greater economic opportunities existed. The large population gain of this group is therefore symbolic of the increased economic development of the state.

Also showing growth above the state average is the 65 and over group. This has two important effects on labor market conditions in the state. The first is a rising demand for goods and services that this group consumes. In particular, health care services will probably continue to expand. Secondly, with continuing high inflation eroding the living standards of those on fixed retirement incomes, persons in this group will be seeking employment in greater numbers than has been the case in recent years.

Table II-1

CIVILIAN POPULATION COMPOSITION
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1970 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Age	Population		Change	
	1970 (Census)	FY 1982 (Projected)	Number	Percent
	T O T A L			
0-4	137,827	152,154	+ 14,327	+ 10.7
5-9	160,308	154,158	- 6,150	- 3.8
10-14	177,490	158,944	- 18,546	- 10.4
15-19	174,400	175,615	+ 1,215	+ .6
20-24	124,443	155,778	+ 31,335	+ 25.1
25-29	97,567	147,742	+ 50,175	+ 51.4
30-34	90,160	132,692	+ 42,532	+ 47.1
35-39	89,826	110,961	+ 21,135	+ 23.5
40-44	104,967	100,384	- 4,583	- 4.3
45-49	109,125	96,414	- 12,711	- 11.6
50-54	100,617	108,348	+ 7,731	+ 7.6
55-59	96,306	107,519	+ 11,213	+ 11.7
60-64	85,793	93,342	+ 7,549	+ 8.7
65-69	68,175	79,852	+ 11,677	+ 17.1
70-74	53,530	60,588	+ 7,058	+ 13.1
75 and Over	72,789	87,212	+ 14,423	+ 19.8
TOTAL	1,743,323	1,921,703	+178,380	+ 10.2

Continued...

Table II-1

CIVILIAN POPULATION COMPOSITION
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1970 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(Continued)

Age	Population 1970 (Census)	Population FY 1982 (Projected)	Change Number	Change Percent
		White Males		
0-4	67,776	74,436	+ 6,660	+ 9.8
5-9	78,284	76,878	- 1,406	- 1.8
10-14	85,998	80,016	- 5,982	- 6.9
15-19	84,237	87,492	+ 3,255	+ 3.8
20-24	55,786	73,595	+ 17,809	+ 31.9
25-29	46,461	67,096	+ 20,635	+ 44.4
30-34	42,185	58,459	+ 16,274	+ 38.5
35-39	40,651	53,950	+ 13,299	+ 32.7
40-44	48,267	47,931	- 336	- .6
45-49	51,133	44,328	- 6,805	- 13.3
50-54	46,486	50,128	+ 3,642	+ 7.8
55-59	44,036	49,902	+ 5,866	+ 13.3
60-64	38,627	41,569	+ 2,942	+ 7.6
65-69	28,822	34,240	+ 5,418	+ 18.7
70-74	22,502	25,296	+ 2,794	+ 12.4
75 and Over	29,789	29,926	+ 137	+ .4
TOTAL	811,040	895,242	+ 84,202	+ 10.4
		White Females		
0-4	64,433	70,037	+ 5,604	+ 8.6
5-9	75,081	70,215	- 4,866	- 6.4
10-14	83,205	71,988	- 11,217	- 13.4
15-19	81,944	80,060	- 1,884	- 2.2
20-24	64,829	74,475	+ 9,646	+ 14.8
25-29	48,444	73,385	+ 24,941	+ 51.4
30-34	45,481	69,998	+ 24,517	+ 53.9
35-39	46,676	53,833	+ 7,157	+ 15.3
40-44	53,289	49,588	- 3,701	- 6.9
45-49	54,392	49,372	- 5,020	- 9.2
50-54	50,672	54,728	+ 4,056	+ 8.0
55-59	48,191	54,154	+ 5,963	+ 12.3
60-64	43,162	48,674	+ 5,512	+ 12.7
65-69	35,557	42,127	+ 6,570	+ 18.4
70-74	28,049	32,728	+ 4,679	+ 16.6
75 and Over	39,662	53,533	+ 13,871	+ 34.9
TOTAL	863,067	948,895	+ 85,828	+ 10.0

Table II-1

CIVILIAN POPULATION COMPOSITION
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1970 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(Continued)

Age	Population 1970 (Census)	Population FY 1982 (Projected)	Change Number	Change Percent
		Non-White Males		
0-4	2,867	3,851	+ 984	+ 34.3
5-9	3,391	3,578	+ 187	+ 5.5
10-14	4,069	3,604	- 465	- 11.4
15-19	4,072	4,002	- 70	- 1.7
20-24	1,630	3,771	+ 2,141	+131.3
25-29	1,129	3,565	+ 2,436	+215.7
30-34	971	1,783	+ 812	+ 83.6
35-39	1,056	1,340	+ 284	+ 26.8
40-44	1,293	1,117	- 176	- 13.6
45-49	1,557	1,147	- 410	- 26.3
50-54	1,484	1,316	- 168	- 11.3
55-59	1,898	1,469	- 429	- 22.6
60-64	1,851	1,276	- 575	- 31.0
65-69	1,651	1,463	- 188	- 11.3
70-74	1,529	1,094	- 435	- 28.4
75 and Over	1,565	1,500	- 65	- 4.1
TOTAL	32,013	35,876	+ 3,863	+ 12.1
		Non-White Females		
0-4	2,751	3,829	+ 1,078	+ 39.1
5-9	3,552	3,486	- 66	- 1.8
10-14	4,218	3,335	- 883	- 20.9
15-19	4,147	4,061	- 86	- 2.0
20-24	2,198	3,938	+ 1,740	+ 79.1
25-29	1,533	3,696	+ 2,163	+141.0
30-34	1,523	2,452	+ 929	+ 60.9
35-39	1,443	1,837	+ 394	+ 27.3
40-44	2,118	1,747	- 371	- 17.5
45-49	2,043	1,566	- 477	- 23.3
50-54	1,975	2,176	+ 201	+ 10.1
55-59	2,181	1,994	- 187	- 8.5
60-64	2,153	1,822	- 331	- 15.3
65-69	2,145	2,023	- 122	- 5.6
70-74	1,450	1,471	+ 21	+ 1.4
75 and Over	1,773	2,254	+ 481	+ 27.1
TOTAL	37,203	41,687	+ 4,484	+ 12.1

SOURCE: Modified Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL) data.
Fiscal year: October 1 through September 30.

Table II-2

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION
(BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE)
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1982 (ESTIMATE) AND 1970 CENSUS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

	T O T A L		
		Labor Force Participation Rate*	
Age	Number in Labor Force	FY 1982 (Estimate)	1970 (Census)
16-17	19,383	27.6	14.7
18-19	36,867	52.5	39.1
20-24	107,372	68.9	56.4
25-34	209,085	74.6	60.8
35-44	156,916	74.2	63.4
45-64	221,523	54.6	54.8
65 and Over	23,153	10.2	11.8
TOTAL	794,299	54.4	47.1

	White Males			White Females		
		Labor Force Participation Rate*			Labor Force Participation Rate*	
Age	Number in the Labor Force	FY 1982 (Estimate)	1970 (Census)	Number in the Labor Force	FY 1982 (Estimate)	1970 (Census)
16-17	11,715	33.5	20.9	7,026	21.9	8.9
18-19	20,301	58.0	46.7	15,200	47.5	32.6
20-24	59,809	81.3	74.2	42,716	57.4	41.3
25-34	118,783	94.6	91.6	82,261	57.4	32.0
35-44	94,319	92.6	90.5	58,300	56.4	37.4
45-64	134,323	72.2	77.3	80,052	38.7	34.3
65 and Over	12,769	13.4	16.8	9,051	7.0	7.7
TOTAL	452,019	70.0	67.4	294,606	40.8	29.3
	Non-White Males			Non-White Females		
16-17	407	25.4	13.1	235	14.5	4.7
18-19	677	42.3	31.7	687	42.3	25.6
20-24	2,352	62.4	60.8	2,495	63.4	44.8
25-34	4,504	84.2	79.3	3,537	58.0	41.7
35-44	2,181	89.0	82.0	2,115	59.0	44.4
45-64	3,757	72.1	68.7	3,391	48.2	38.9
65 and over	760	19.0	15.2	572	10.0	10.8
TOTAL	14,630	58.0	50.5	13,032	43.1	31.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
*SOURCE: Modified Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories (LBL) data.

TABLE II-3

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE STATE AND COUNTIES
(U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS)
CENSUS 1970 AND 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

State/County	CENSUS POPULATION 1970	1980 (Preliminary)	Percent Change
WEST VIRGINIA	1,744,237	1,949,644	+11.8
Barbour	14,030	16,639	+18.6
Berkeley	36,356	46,775	+28.7
Boone	25,118	30,447	+21.2
Braxton	12,666	13,894	+ 9.7
Brooke	30,443	31,117	+ 2.2
Cabell	106,918	106,835	- 0.1
Calhoun	7,046	8,250	+17.1
Clay	9,330	11,265	+20.7
Doddridge	6,389	7,433	+16.3
Fayette	49,332	57,863	+17.3
Gilmer	7,782	8,334	+ 7.1
Grant	8,607	10,210	+18.6
Greenbrier	32,090	37,665	+17.4
Hampshire	11,710	14,867	+27.0
Hancock	39,749	40,418	+ 1.7
Hardy	8,855	10,030	+13.3
Harrison	73,028	77,710	+ 6.4
Jackson	20,903	25,794	+23.4
Jefferson	21,280	30,302	+42.4
Kanawha	229,515	231,414	+ 0.8
Lewis	17,847	18,813	+ 5.4
Lincoln	18,912	23,675	+25.2
Logan	46,629	50,679	+ 9.5
McDowell	50,666	49,899	- 1.5
Marion	61,356	65,789	+ 7.2
Marshall	37,598	41,608	+10.7
Mason	24,306	27,045	+11.3
Mercer	63,206	73,942	+17.0
Mineral	23,109	27,234	+17.9
Mingo	32,780	37,336	+13.9
Monongalia	63,714	75,024	+17.8
Monroe	11,272	12,873	+14.2
Morgan	8,547	10,711	+25.3
Nicholas	22,552	28,126	+24.7
Ohio	63,439	61,389	- 3.2
Pendleton	7,031	7,910	+12.5
Pleasants	7,274	8,236	+13.2
Pocahontas	8,870	9,919	+11.8
Preston	25,455	30,460	+19.7
Putnam	27,625	38,181	+38.2
Raleigh	70,080	86,821	+23.9
Randolph	24,596	28,734	+16.8
Ritchie	10,145	11,442	+12.8
Roane	14,111	15,952	+13.0
Summers	13,213	15,875	+20.1
Taylor	13,878	16,584	+19.5
Tucker	7,447	8,675	+16.5
Tyler	9,929	11,320	+14.0
Upshur	19,092	23,427	+22.7
Wayne	37,581	46,021	+22.5
Webster	9,809	12,245	+24.8
Wetzel	20,314	21,874	+ 7.7
Wirt	4,154	4,922	+18.5
Wood	86,818	93,648	+ 7.9
Wyoming	30,095	35,993	+19.6

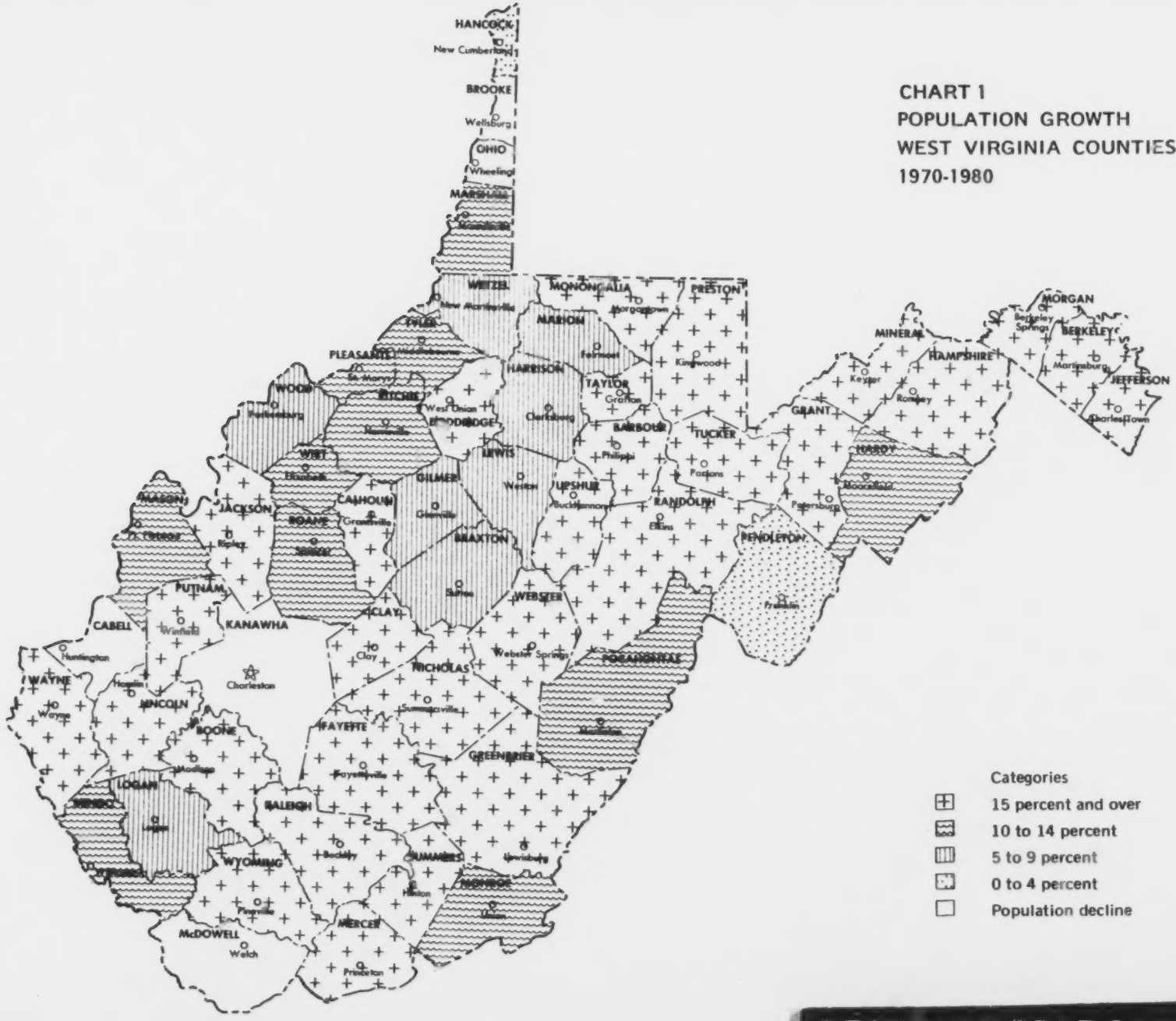

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Table II-4

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SMSAs, COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES, IN SELECTED YEARS
RESIDENCE ADJUSTED

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
WEST VIRGINIA	$4,429	$4,968	$5,479	$6,011	$6,589	$7,402
SMSAs						
Charleston (WV)	5,340	5,967	6,722	7,333	8,025	8,942
Huntington-Ashland-Ironton (WV-KY-OH)	4,568	5,052	5,652	6,247	6,990	7,832
Parkersburg-Marietta (WV-OH)	4,863	5,122	5,747	6,372	7,077	7,754
Steubenville-Weirton (OH-WV)	5,331	5,720	6,478	7,169	7,842	8,894
Wheeling-Bridgeport (WV-OH)	4,960	5,469	6,130	6,822	7,513	8,438
Counties						
SUM OF SMSA COUNTIES	5,150	5,663	6,334	6,996	7,717	8,552
SUM OF NON-SMSA COUNTIES	4,007	4,564	4,991	5,454	5,952	6,751
Barbour	3,655	4,271	4,495	5,011	5,375	6,125
Berkeley	4,494	4,916	5,351	5,969	6,656	7,504
Boone	4,138	4,644	5,047	5,366	5,961	6,923
Braxton	2,863	3,193	3,534	3,956	4,278	4,832
Brooke	4,907	5,142	5,880	6,546	7,274	8,219
Cabell	5,015	5,583	6,176	6,844	7,607	8,518
Calhoun	3,020	3,155	3,969	4,000	4,488	5,097
Clay	2,996	3,359	3,630	3,765	4,041	4,829
Doddridge	2,997	3,107	3,880	3,716	3,983	4,607
Fayette	4,020	4,521	4,901	5,369	5,834	6,650
Gilmer	2,935	3,273	3,923	4,378	4,914	5,650
Grant	3,438	3,946	4,286	4,644	5,056	6,097
Greenbrier	3,671	4,299	4,526	5,046	5,616	6,328
Hampshire	3,376	3,514	3,810	4,318	4,940	5,684
Hancock	6,058	6,443	7,243	8,072	8,960	9,964
Hardy	3,001	3,338	3,886	4,289	4,641	5,545
Harrison	4,688	5,253	5,540	5,988	6,546	7,575
Jackson	4,505	4,875	5,564	6,237	6,849	7,503
Jefferson	4,332	4,830	5,267	5,914	6,742	7,386
Kanawha	5,458	6,096	6,893	7,508	8,236	9,205
Lewis	3,862	4,100	4,626	4,931	5,651	6,278

Continued...

Table II-4

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SMSAs, COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES, IN SELECTED YEARS
RESIDENCE ADJUSTED
(Continued)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Lincoln	3,114	3,420	3,849	4,100	4,580	5,198
Logan	4,157	4,965	5,351	5,606	6,174	7,154
McDowell	3,960	4,819	5,264	5,541	5,582	6,709
Marion	4,624	5,384	5,792	6,297	6,614	7,601
Marshall	4,531	4,922	5,636	6,334	7,020	7,534
Mason	3,838	4,116	4,709	5,148	6,078	6,780
Mercer	4,386	5,078	5,560	6,148	6,618	7,318
Mineral	3,958	4,074	4,346	4,852	5,428	5,982
Mingo	3,603	4,270	4,489	4,840	5,306	6,314
Monongalia	4,189	4,837	5,394	6,516	7,217	8,052
Monroe	3,213	3,545	3,800	4,019	4,350	4,960
Morgan	3,788	4,178	4,562	5,062	5,692	6,170
Nicholas	4,227	4,992	5,114	5,470	5,930	6,465
Ohio	5,404	6,004	6,608	7,365	8,093	9,029
Pendleton	3,022	3,165	3,672	3,911	4,264	5,047
Pleasants	4,209	4,593	5,512	5,979	6,775	7,284
Pocahontas	3,263	3,614	3,923	4,236	4,866	5,453
Preston	3,886	4,364	4,593	5,146	5,574	6,271
Putnam	4,465	5,019	5,511	6,133	6,588	7,220
Raleigh	4,352	5,296	5,936	6,198	6,884	7,602
Randolph	3,762	4,392	4,660	5,227	5,665	6,374
Ritchie	3,611	3,922	4,551	4,923	5,614	6,005
Roane	3,375	3,626	4,305	4,526	4,875	5,204
Summers	3,435	3,894	4,195	4,391	4,758	5,464
Taylor	3,723	4,047	4,322	4,826	5,242	5,932
Tucker	3,398	3,627	3,941	4,273	4,662	5,334
Tyler	4,007	4,170	4,844	5,687	6,181	6,708
Upshur	3,501	4,012	4,333	4,873	5,329	6,014
Wayne	3,923	4,379	4,858	5,391	5,965	6,567
Webster	2,870	3,445	3,830	3,853	4,040	4,714
Wetzel	4,316	4,602	5,261	6,222	6,923	7,639
Wirt	3,764	3,887	4,373	4,947	5,498	6,155
Wood	5,141	5,457	6,028	6,743	7,524	8,120
Wyoming	3,915	4,669	5,163	5,382	5,346	6,638

SOURCE: April 1981, Regional Economic Information System -- Bureau of Economic Analysis.

III. Employment Development and Outlook by Industry

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment in the state decreased 12,700 or 1.9% during CY 1980. The bulk of these job losses occurred in the manufacturing sector. The 1980 annual average of 117,200 manufacturing jobs is the lowest of any year in the past decade. Non-ag wage and salary non-manufacturing employment declined in 1980 by 3,800 jobs. This was the first time since 1962 that non-manufacturing suffered a year-to-year downturn in jobs.

Projected FY 1982 non-ag employment is expected to total 657,500. This essentially represents an approximate return to the employment level of 1979.

The state's glass industry lost over 1,000 jobs when compared with 1979. Antiquated facilities, high interest rates, rising energy prices, and plunging auto sales all contributed to the situation. No significant employment growth is anticipated, and the industry can expect to do little more than maintain the status quo.

Primary metal industries in the state showed a decline of 2,200 jobs in 1980. Trends in the metal industry are intimately connected to the various cycles of the national economy, which suffered a recession in 1980. The national recession ended in August 1980, and employment in primary metals increased during the remainder of the year. This trend should continue; moderate employment gains are forecast for this industry in FY 1982. Fabricated metals industries in the State include a diverse mix of

products ranging from faucets to coal tipples. Consequently, the industry as a whole is tied to the direct consumer market and also provides products classified as capital investments. The industry is projected to regain 200 of the 500 jobs it lost in 1980.

The machinery industry in West Virginia is predominately involved in the production of mining and construction equipment. Reflecting the lackluster performance of those two industries in 1980, machinery manufacturers showed an employment decline of 900 jobs. A somewhat higher level of activity in those industries and a moderate growth of demand in other markets should help the industry regain a few hundred of those lost jobs.

The state's chemical industry contracted by 1,700 jobs in 1980. The relationship of the chemicals industry to national economic cycles is similar to the one between national cycles and the metals industry. However, much of the chemical industry is associated with foreign export sales. Most chemical exports from West Virginia firms are shipped to Europe which, in general, is now in the midst of a recession. This, combined with the slow economic recovery in the U. S. economy, will dampen employment growth. Chemicals are forecast to regain only 400 of the jobs lost between 1979 and 1980.

Bituminous coal mining experienced a loss of 2,400 jobs in 1980. The great bulk of these were in mines producing metallurgical coal. This type of coal, used in making steel, has been in a slump over the past few years because of the sluggish performance of the world's steel industry. New coke plants, however, are planned for several locations throughout the state. This will assuage the situation somewhat. Steam coal, used primarily in power generation, should register moderate gains in production and employ-

ment as the conversion from oil to coal in electric generating plants slowly progresses. Construction of the planned synthetic fuels plant in the Morgantown area now looks doubtful since the federal administration is proposing large funding cuts in alternative energy development. Overall, the forecast states that the jobs lost by the industry in 1980 will be regained in FY 1982.

West Virginia's construction industry was severely battered by extremely high interest rates. Job losses totaled 2,700 during CY 1980. However, the losses could have been greater save for ongoing large projects which were previously contracted at lower financing costs. Building starts are presently at a very low level. The usual pickup in construction activity with the arrival of warm weather will be diminished in the summer of '81. Employment in the construction industry will probably remain below normal through the beginning of FY 1982. The forcast of 37,000 for annual average construction employment is based on an assumption of lower interest rates. If, however, interest rates continue hovering at 20% it is doubtful that construction employment can average more than 30,000.

Transportation and public utilities' employment decline of 600 in 1980 was registered entirely in the transportation sector. The other sectors in this industry, which are monopolistic and therefore resistant to recessionary pressures, actually added 700 jobs in 1980. The industry as a whole is expected to add 500 in FY 1982.

Wholesale and retail trade showed a year-to-year decline of average annual employment for the first time since the early 1960s. During the 1970s, trade employment grew rapidly in the state due to improvements in transportation and stability in the coal industry. 1980 employment declines in the state's basic industries of coal, manufacturing, and construction,

originators of much of the demand for goods provided by the trade industry, put at least a temporary halt to trade's employment growth. Two large indoor shopping malls, at Bluefield and Huntington, opened in recent months. This, combined with the modest economic recovery, should add slightly more than 2,000 new jobs in FY 1982.

Service industry employment is essentially subject to the same economic forces as trade. Annual average employment in services increased by 100 in 1980. Small employment gains should resume in FY 1982.

Government employment is forecasted to fall by 300 in FY '82. Planned budget cuts by the new federal administration are the basis for this prediction.

Table III-1
WEST VIRGINIA
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1978-1980, PROJECTED TO FY'82
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(In Thousands)

	1978	1979	1980	Change '79-80 Numerical	Change '79-80 Percent	Projected FY '82
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	633.1	658.6	645.9	- 12.7	- 1.9	657.5
Manufacturing	126.1	126.1	117.1	- 9.0	- 7.1	120.2
Durable Goods	75.1	75.5	68.8	- 6.7	- 8.9	70.4
Lumber, Wood Products, Furniture, and Fixtures	7.0	7.2	6.8	- .4	- 5.6	7.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass	18.1	16.5	14.9	- 1.6	- 9.7	15.0
Primary Metals	24.2	24.8	22.6	- 2.2	- 8.9	23.3
Fabricated Metals	8.1	8.6	8.1	- .5	- 5.8	8.3
Machinery, Except Electric	7.8	8.2	7.4	- .8	- 9.8	7.5
Electrical Machinery	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.4
Transportation Equipment	3.4	3.8	3.3	- .5	- 13.2	3.4
Other Durable Goods	2.0	2.0	1.5	- .5	- 25.0	1.5
Non-Durable Goods	51.1	50.7	48.4	- 2.3	- 4.5	49.8
Food	5.9	6.2	6.1	+ .1	+ 1.6	6.2
Apparel	5.8	5.0	4.8	- .2	- 4.0	5.3
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.6	4.8	- 0.2	- 4.3	4.7
Chemicals	25.9	25.8	24.1	- 1.7	- 6.6	24.5
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Prod.	2.6	2.8	2.9	+ .1	+ 3.6	2.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	6.6	6.2	6.0	- .2	- 3.2	6.2
Non-Manufacturing	506.5	532.4	528.7	- 3.7	- .7	537.3
Mining	56.7	68.0	66.0	- .2	- 2.9	69.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	51.6	62.5	60.1	- 2.4	- 3.9	62.5
Contract Construction	43.7	39.0	36.3	- 2.7	- 6.9	37.0
Transportation and Pub. Util.	40.2	43.8	43.2	- .6	- 1.4	43.7
Transportation	19.7	22.3	21.0	- 1.3	- 5.8	21.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	11.7	12.2	12.8	+ .6	+ 4.9	13.0
Trade	131.8	131.9	129.8	- 2.1	- 1.6	132.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21.2	21.7	22.0	+ .3	+ 1.4	22.6
Services	92.7	97.8	97.9	+ .1	+ .1	100.00
Government	120.3	130.1	133.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.5	133.0

1/ All data included in this table are based on March 1980 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.

IV. Employment Developments And Outlook By Occupations

ENGINEERS: Employment opportunities for engineers are expected to be good through the mid-1980s in most specialties. In addition, there may be some opportunities for college graduates from related fields in certain engineering jobs. Employment needs for engineers are expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Much of this growth will stem from industrial expansion to meet the demand for more goods and services. More engineers will be needed in the design and construction of factories, utility systems, office buildings, and transportation systems, as well as in the development and manufacture of defense-related products, scientific instruments, industrial machinery, chemical products, and motor vehicles. Engineers will be required in energy-related activities for developing sources of energy as well as for designing energy-saving systems for automobiles, homes, and other buildings. Engineers also will be needed to solve environmental problems.

ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS: Employment opportunities for engineering and science technicians are expected to be favorable through the mid-eighties. Opportunities will be best for graduates of post-secondary school technician training programs. Besides the openings resulting from the faster-than-average growth expected in this field, additional technicians will be needed to replace those who die, retire, or leave the occupation. Industrial expansion and the increasing complexity of modern technology underlie the anticipated increase in demand for technicians. Many will be needed to work with the growing numbers of engineers and scientists in developing, producing, and distributing new and technically advanced products. Automation of industrial processes

and growth of new areas of work such as environmental protection and urban development will add to the demand for technical personnel. The anticipated growth in these occupations is heavily dependent on research and development expenditures in industry and government. These expenditures have been decreasing in recent years and may diminish the demand for technicians.

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS: Employment in the health field is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties, although the rates of growth will differ considerably among individual health occupations. Among the factors that are expected to contribute to an increase in the demand for health care are population growth and the public's increasing health consciousness. Expansion of coverage under prepayment programs that make it easier for persons to pay for hospitalization and medical care also will contribute to growth in this field. Other openings will be created each year by the increasing expenditures by federal, state, and local governments for health care and services. Recent expansion of training programs in most of the occupations will add to the supply of trained health service personnel. The employment outlook in the various occupations ranges from excellent to competitive depending on the balance between the supply of workers and expected openings.

COLLEGE TEACHERS: College and university teaching candidates are expected to face keen competition through the mid-eighties. Although demand for these teachers is expected to increase, the number of master's and PnD degree recipients is expected to greatly exceed all openings resulting from growth and separations in the profession. The number of PhD

recipients alone, in fact, is likely to exceed the expected number of openings. Therefore, an increasing proportion of prospective college teachers, especially those with only master's degrees will have to seek non-academic jobs. Government and private industry should provide some positions, but some persons holding graduate degrees may find it necessary to enter occupations that have not traditionally required advanced study. Those seeking a teaching position will find the best opportunities at public colleges and universities. The basic factor underlying the demand for teachers is college enrollment. During the 1960s and early 1970's, teacher employment expanded due to growth in both the number of college-age persons and the proportion of 18 to 21 year-olds enrolled in colleges and universities. Enrollments are expected to increase through the mid-eighties and then decline somewhat, but to a level higher than at present. As a result, the total number of teachers needed over the period is expected to rise. The type and level of the institution and the extent to which it wishes to upgrade its faculty will also influence the demand for teachers. Although enrollments in the 1970s are expected to stabilize in four-year colleges and universities, many institutions, including junior and community colleges, may want to hire additional PhDs to upgrade their faculties. This coupled with an increasingly large supply of PhDs, will make it especially difficult for recipients of master's degrees to find teaching positions in four-year institutions.

ELEMENTARY AND KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS: Kindergarten and elementary school teachers are expected to face competition for jobs of their choice through the mid-eighties. If patterns of entry and reentry to the profession continue in line with past trends, the number of persons

qualified to teach in elementary schools will exceed the number of openings. The basic sources of teacher supply are recent college graduates qualified to teach in this profession. Reentrants, although more experienced, will face increasing competition from new graduates, who command lower salaries and have more recent training. Pupil enrollment is the basic factor underlying the need for teachers. Because of fewer births in the 1960s, elementary enrollments have been on the decline since 1967, when they peaked at nearly thirty-two million. The National Center for Education Statistics projects that by 1982 the downward enrollment trend will halt at a level of twenty-eight million, and enrollments again will advance to about twenty-nine million by 1985. Teachers will be needed to fill new positions created by larger enrollments, to replace those who are not now certified, to meet the expected pressure for an improved pupil-teacher ratio, and to fill positions vacated through attrition. However, a decline in the projected number of children born over the next decade could lessen the demand for teachers. While the trend has not been clearly established, since 1970, American women have continued to have fewer children. According to a recent survey, they expect to continue having smaller families than were common ten years ago. Several factors could alter the outlook for teachers. Increased emphasis on early childhood education, on special programs for disadvantaged children, and on individual instruction may result in larger enrollments, smaller student-teacher ratios and, consequently, an increased need for teachers. Possible budget constraints for educational services, on the other hand, might limit expansion.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS: The same conditions and factors affecting the outlook for kindergarten and elementary school teachers will affect

this occupation also. Although the overall outlook for secondary teachers indicates a highly competitive market, employment conditions may be more favorable in certain fields. According to a recent survey, the supply of teachers of vocational subjects was not adequate to meet the demand. Mathematics, natural sciences, and physical sciences should not experience as large an oversupply as some other subjects.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS: Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties as business and government agencies continue to expand in size and complexity. The demand for skilled accountants will rise as managers rely more on accounting information to make business decisions. For example, officials of large corporations may base their decisions about proposals such as plant expansions, mergers or foreign investments on information of the financial condition of the firm, on tax implications of the proposed action, and other considerations. On a smaller scale, owners of small businesses are expected to rely more and more on the expertise of public accountants when planning their operations. Government legislation to monitor business activity is also expected to add to the demand for accountants. One example is the Pension Reform Act of 1974, which established minimum standards for private pension funds. This and other legislation should create many new jobs for management accountants who can maintain new systems, and for public accountants who can audit them. Because of the growing complexity of business, college graduates will be in greater demand than applicants who lack this training. Many employers prefer graduates who have worked part-time in a business or accounting firm while in school. Those who have been trained in a specific phase of accounting should find ample opportunities.

As data processing systems continue to replace manual preparation of accounting records and statements, the need for some accountants to perform routine tasks, particularly in large firms, may be reduced. However, many opportunities will arise for accountants without a college degree, mainly in small businesses and public accounting firms.

BUYERS: Employment of buyers is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Centralized buying is gaining popularity among chain stores, which are expected to increasingly dominate general merchandise retailing. Although anticipated growth of independent food stores should partially offset these trends, they will still reduce the number of openings for buyers. Most job openings will arise each year from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation. Competition for these jobs is expected to be keen, for merchandising attracts large numbers of college graduates each year. Prospects are expected to be best for qualified applicants who enjoy the competitive nature of retailing, and who prefer a demanding, fast-paced job.

PURCHASING AGENTS: Employment of purchasing agents is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Opportunities will be excellent for persons with a master's degree in business administration. Persons with a bachelor's degree in engineering, science, or business administration, whose college program included one or more courses in purchasing, also should have bright prospects. Graduates of two-year programs in purchasing should continue to find ample opportunities, although they will probably be limited to small firms. The demand for purchasing agents is expected to rise as their

importance in reducing costs is increasingly recognized. In large industrial organizations, the purchasing department will be expanded in order to handle the growing complexity of manufacturing processes. In companies that manufacture complex items such as industrial engines and turbines, electronic computer and communications equipment, there will be a growing need for persons with a technical background to select highly technical goods. Many opportunities also should occur in firms providing personal, business, and professional services. Strong growth is expected for this sector of the economy as a growing number of hospitals, school districts, and other relatively small employers are recognizing the importance of professional purchasing agents in reducing their operating costs.

RETAIL TRADE SALES WORKERS: This will continue to be an excellent source of job opportunities for high school graduates, even though employment is expected to increase more slowly than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to full-time jobs, there will be many opportunities for part-time workers, as well as for temporary workers during peak selling periods such as the Christmas season. Prospects are expected to be good because retail selling is a large occupation, and turnover is high. Most openings will occur as experienced full- and part-time sales workers leave their jobs. Rising sales volume and longer store hours will increase the need for sales workers. Sales employment will increase more slowly than the volume of sales, however, as self-service (already the rule in most food stores) is extended to drug, variety, and other kinds of stores. At the same time, higher income levels may increase the demand for "big ticket" items such as

television sets that require the sales worker to spend a good deal of time with each customer.

SECRETARIES AND STENOGRAPHERS: Employment of secretaries is expected to increase about the same as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties, as the continued expansion of business and government creates a growing volume of paperwork. Hundreds of jobs will become available each year due to growth and attrition. The demand for secretaries will rise mainly as those organizations that require large secretarial staffs expand their operations. New government agencies, particularly at the state and local levels, insurance companies offering new forms of protection, and banks providing financial counseling for an increasingly affluent population are just a few of the organizations that will need well trained and versatile secretaries in the years ahead. Although many new types of automatic office equipment have been introduced in recent years, no adverse impact on employment of secretaries is expected. However, jobseekers who are familiar with a wide range of office machines and procedures are likely to have better prospects than other workers. Persons with secretarial skills should find extensive opportunities for temporary or part-time work as employers increasingly turn to these workers during peak business periods. Such arrangements may be especially attractive to students, persons with family responsibilities, retired persons, and others interested in flexible work schedules. Employment of stenographers is expected to continue its decline of recent years. The increased use of dictation machines has severely reduced the need for office stenographers, and fewer jobs will be available than in the past. Demand for skilled shorthand reporters, in contrast to

the overall outlook for stenographers, should remain strong as state and federal court systems expand due to the rising number of criminal court cases and civil lawsuits. Competition for entry level jobs is increasing as more students enter the field. Opportunities will be best for those who have earned certification by the National Shorthand Reporters Association.

TYPISTS: The number of typists is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties as business expansion increases the volume of paperwork. Many job openings will occur every year because turnover in this occupation is very high. Jobs for typists also will become available as employment continues to grow. Continued growth of the economy, particularly in those industries that generate vast quantities of written records and correspondence, will assure very good prospects for typists in the years ahead. Demand should be particularly strong for highly skilled workers and those who are proficient in other office jobs in addition to typing. Many employers will prefer typists who are familiar with new kinds of word processing equipment. Because an increasing number of employers are using temporary and part-time workers during peak business periods, opportunities should continue to be excellent for typists who do not wish to work full time.

OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS: Employment of office machine operators is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Most openings will result from the need for replacement. Despite expected growth in the volume of billing, computing, and duplicating work, the occupation will expand slowly as computerized recordkeeping

and processing systems spread. In addition, advances in data transmission devices will enable large employers to centralize recordkeeping and to reduce the requirements for operators in branch offices.

BANK TELLERS: The number of bank tellers is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties, as banks expand services. Thousands of openings will occur each year as a result of employment growth and attrition. The relatively high replacement needs in this occupation are expected to be an important source of job opportunities. Qualified applicants should find good employment prospects. Although increased use of mechanical and electronic equipment may eliminate some routine duties and speed other work, total employment is not likely to be adversely affected.

BOOKKEEPING WORKERS: Hundreds of job openings for bookkeepers are expected every year through 1985. Job openings will be numerous even though total employment of bookkeepers is expected to grow slowly over this period, for the occupation is large and turnover is high. Most job openings will occur because of replacement needs. Future employment growth in this occupation will be slowed by the increasing use of various types of bookkeeping machines and electronic computers that process data more accurately, rapidly, and economically than through manual operation.

CASHIERS: Job openings for cashiers are expected to be plentiful through 1985. Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Future employment of cashiers may be affected by the use of

computerized checkout systems, which are beginning to replace cash registers in some supermarkets. An optical or magnetic scanning device transmits the code number of each purchase to a computer that is programmed to record a description and price of the item, add the tax, and print out a receipt. The computer also controls the store's inventory and places orders with the warehouse for stock replenishment. The widespread adoption of automated checkout systems in supermarkets and other establishments is expected to slow employment growth of cashiers and other workers. However, resistance from consumer and labor groups may slow the implementation of such systems.

RECEPTIONISTS: Employment of receptionists is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Many openings will result each year though attrition. Within the fast growing clerical field, receptionist employment is expected to grow rapidly. This is largely because so many receptionists work for firms providing business, personal, and professional services - a sector of the economy which is expected to show very strong growth in the future. In addition, more and more firms recognize the importance of the receptionist in promoting good public relations. Also, because the receptionist's work is of a person-to-person nature, it is unlikely to be affected by office automation. Job opportunities in this field should continue to be excellent for persons who do not wish to work full time. This occupation also offers many opportunities for those without prior work experience.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS: Employment of shipping and receiving clerks is expected to rise about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties as business expands and there are more goods for

distribution. Although substantial growth is expected in the volume of goods to be moved, employment of shipping and receiving clerks will not increase as rapidly because of changes in technology that enable fewer clerks to handle more goods. Growing numbers of firms are using computers for controlling shipping and receiving records, and moving belts to handle stock once lifted manually.

STOCK CLERKS: Employment of stock clerks is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Growth in employment of stock clerks probably will be slower than in the past as computers are used increasingly for inventory control. Because entrance into this occupation is relatively easy and many young people seek this work as a first job, some competition for openings is likely.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS: Employment of telephone and PBX operators as a group is expected to decline slightly through the mid-eighties; however, many replacement positions will be occurring. Employment of telephone company operators is expected to decline more than employment of PBX operators. As more telephone companies start charging customers for directory assistance and information calls, more people will dial numbers directly and use telephone directories to locate unknown numbers, thus reducing the need for operators. Also, technological improvements will limit the employment of operators. For example, more telephone companies are installing electronic switching systems in their central offices, thus reducing the need for manual switching of calls. In addition, traffic service position systems are being added, which

automatically feed data about each telephone connection, such as the length and cost of the call, into a computer that processes the billing statements. Formerly this information was tabulated by an operator and then transferred to the statement. Even though more small businesses will require PBX services, employment growth of PBX operators will be limited as many large businesses convert to CENTREX, where incoming and outgoing calls can be dialed directly without an operator's assistance.

CARPENTERS: Job opportunities for carpenters should be plentiful over the long run in West Virginia. Because of the large number of people employed in this field, replacement needs are high. In addition to the job openings due to replacement needs, the long-term growth experienced in the construction industry will create many new openings. Population and business growth will lead to a demand for more houses and other structures, thus increasing the demand for more carpenters. More carpenters also will be needed for alterations and maintenance work. However, because construction activity is sensitive to ups and downs in the economy, the number of job openings may fluctuate greatly from year to year.

CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICIANS: Employment of construction electricians is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. As population and the economy grow, more electricians will be needed to install electrical fixtures and wiring in new and renovated homes, offices, and other buildings. In addition to jobs created by employment growth, many openings will arise as experienced electricians retire, die, or leave the occupation for other reasons.

While employment in this is expected to grow over the long run, it may fluctuate from year to year due to ups and downs in construction activity. When construction jobs are not available, however, electricians may be able to transfer to other types of electrical work. For example, they may find jobs as maintenance electricians in factories.

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY OPERATORS: Job opportunities for operating engineers should be fairly plentiful over the long run. Employment in this occupation is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Population and business growth will lead to the construction of more factories, office buildings, power plants, and other structures, thereby increasing the demand for operating engineers. More operating engineers also will be needed in other areas, such as maintenance on highways and materials movement in factories and mines.

PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS: Employment of plumbers and pipefitters is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Employment is expected to grow mainly as a result of the anticipated increase in construction activity. Furthermore, plumbing will become more important in many types of construction. For example, a larger proportion of homes will have air-conditioning equipment, solar heating devices, and appliances such as washing machines and kitchen waste-disposal units. Chemical and petroleum refineries and coal gasification and nuclear power plants, which use pipe extensively in their processing activities are expected to expand, thus creating additional jobs for plumbers and pipefitters.

Maintenance, repair, and modernization of existing plumbing or piping systems also will create employment opportunities. Employment growth is expected to be fairly steady in the years ahead since plumbing and pipefitting are less sensitive to the changes in construction activity than are most other building trades.

MACHINISTS: The number of machinists is expected to increase at about the same rate as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Growth in the demand for machine metal parts will cause most of the increase. As population and incomes rise, so will the demand for machined goods, such as automobiles, household appliances, and industrial products. However, technological developments which increase the productivity of machinists are expected to keep employment from rising as fast as the demand for machined goods. Chief among these technological innovations is the expanding use of numerically-controlled machine tools. This computerized equipment controls various machining operations, significantly reducing performance time. Much of the employment growth will occur in the maintenance sections of manufacturing shops as industries continue to use a greater volume of complex machinery and equipment. More skilled maintenance machinists will be needed to prevent costly breakdowns in highly mechanized plants. Often the breakdown of just one machine can stop an entire production line for hours.

MECHANICS, REPAIRERS, AND INSTALLERS: Employment in maintenance and repair occupations as a whole is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to jobs created by employment growth, many thousands of openings will

arise in this relatively large occupational category as experienced workers leave. Many factors are expected to contribute to the growing need for mechanics and repairers, including increased demand for household appliances, automobiles, and other items, and repair of complex machinery in industry.

AUTO MECHANICS: Job opportunities for automobile mechanics will be plentiful in the years ahead. Because this is a large occupation, replacement needs are high. Employment of automobile mechanics is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. The number of mechanics is expected to increase because expansion of the driving age population and consumer purchasing power will increase the number of automobiles on the road. Employment also is expected to grow because a greater number of automobiles will be equipped with pollution control and safety devices, air-conditioning, and other features that increase maintenance requirements. Most persons who enter the occupation may expect steady work because the automobile repair business is not much affected by changes in economic conditions.

WELDERS: Job opportunities for welders should be very good in the years ahead. Employment in this field is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. The faster increase will be caused by the generally favorable long-run outlook for metalworking industries and by the greater use of welding in particular. Job opportunities may vary because employment of welders in the manufacturing and construction industries fluctuates with ups and downs in the economy. Increases in population and income are expected to stimulate demand for

cars, buildings, heavy machinery, appliances, and thousands of other products that welders help make. Employment of welders also is expected to increase as welding replaces other methods of joining metals. Welding generally is cheaper than other methods of joining metal parts, and it is being used more frequently in the manufacturing and construction industries.

GASOLINE SERVICE STATION ATTENDANTS: Employment of gasoline service station attendants should continue to grow over the next few years, but whether this trend will continue through the mid-eighties is difficult to judge. Increased sales of cars which offer better gas mileage could eventually reduce total gasoline consumption, and might severely limit growth in this occupation over the long run. Self-service gas stations also may limit growth. However, in this relatively large occupational group, thousands of job openings are expected each year to replace workers who retire or die. Turnover is high, so thousands more openings will be available each year as attendants transfer to other occupations.

MINE OPERATIVES: Coal is expected to play an increasingly important role as a basic energy source. Mounting demand for electric power, coupled with greater emphasis on developing domestic energy supplies, should result in accelerated coal production. The extent of expansion in production, however, is uncertain. Oil, natural gas, and nuclear energy are all used to generate electricity, and the demand for coal may be determined to some extent by the price and availability of these fuels. Growth in production depends, too, on how quickly economical methods of coal gasification and liquefaction are developed. Environmental standards

relating to strip mining and the use of high sulfur content coal, which causes air pollution, may also affect coal output. More coal, however, will be needed to make steel, chemicals, and other products. Employment is expected to increase, but the amount of growth will depend on the level of production, on the types of mines opened, and the mining methods and machinery used. In addition to openings due to growth, several thousand openings will occur each year as experienced miners leave the industry.

SEWERS AND STITCHERS: (Apparel Industry Occupations) Apparel industry employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all industries through the mid-eighties. Most job openings will arise from the need for replacement. The number of openings may fluctuate greatly from year to year as the demand for apparel is highly sensitive to changes in the economy. Demand for apparel is expected to increase over the long run as population and incomes continue to grow. The industry's greater emphasis on styling may also stimulate demand. Employment in the industry, however, is not expected to keep pace with the production of apparel, because new mechanized equipment and improved methods of production and distribution are expected to result in greater output per worker. Examples of labor saving equipment include sewing machines that can position needles, trim threads automatically, position fabric pieces under the needle, and remove and stack completed pieces, as well as computer-controlled patternmaking, grading, and cutting machines. Computers also are improving managerial control over sales, inventories, shipping, and production. Despite technological advances in equipment, extensive application of automatic labor-saving equipment to the production process is difficult because of

the variety of items produced and the frequent changes in style and seasonal format. For these and other reasons, apparel manufacturing operations will continue to require much manual labor.

DELIVERY AND ROUTE WORKERS: The total number of route drivers will grow about as fast as the average for all occupations. Applicants with sales experience and good driving records have the best chance of being hired. Most job opportunities will be in wholesale routes. Since most route driver jobs are currently on wholesale routes, openings due to turnover will be higher in these occupations than in retail ones.

LOCAL TRUCK DRIVERS: Employment of local truck drivers is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to the job openings from growth, thousands of openings will result through attrition. Job openings may vary from year to year; however, since the number of drivers needed fluctuates with general business conditions, applicants with good driving records will have the best chances of being hired. The rise in total business activity anticipated in the years ahead will increase the amount of freight to be distributed. Because trucks carry virtually all local freight, employment of drivers will grow.

LONG-DISTANCE TRUCK DRIVERS: Employment of long-distance truck drivers is expected to increase more slowly than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to jobs from employment growth, thousands of openings will be created in this large occupation through replacement needs. Job opportunities may vary from year to year because

the amount of freight moved by truck fluctuates with variations in the economy. Since driver earnings are high and no formal training required, applicants can expect to face strong competition for available jobs. The general economic growth of the nation is expected to increase the amount of freight that will be carried long distances by truck, thus increasing the demand for drivers. But the demand for drivers is expected to increase more slowly than the growth in freight because larger trucks should increase the amount of freight each driver can haul.

CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS: Employment opportunities in this occupation are expected to be good through the mid-eighties. The need to replace workers who leave the occupation will create many jobs each year. Construction of new office buildings, hospitals and apartment houses will cause cleaning service employment to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Persons seeking part-time or evening work can expect to find many opportunities.

COOKS AND CHEFS: Employment of cooks and chefs is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to employment growth, many job openings will arise annually from the need to replace experienced workers. Small restaurants, school cafeterias, and other eating places with simple food preparation will provide the greatest number of starting jobs for cooks. The demand for cooks and chefs will increase as population grows and people spend more money on eating out. Higher personal incomes and more leisure time will allow people to go out for dinner more often and to take more vacations. Also, as an increasing number of wives work, more families are finding dining out a welcome convenience.

FOOD COUNTER WORKERS: Job openings for food counter workers are expected to be plentiful in the years ahead. Most openings will result from turnover. Many counter workers are high school and college students who work part-time while attending school and find jobs in other occupations after graduation. Because of the high turnover, jobs for counter workers are relatively easy to find. Additional job openings will result from employment growth. Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties, as population growth and higher income create more business for eating places.

WAITERS AND WAITRESSES: Job openings are expected to be plentiful in the years ahead, mainly due to turnover. Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties as population growth and higher incomes create more business for restaurants. Higher incomes and more leisure time will permit people to eat out more often. Also, as an increasing number of wives work, more and more families may find dining out a welcome convenience. Beginners will find their best opportunities for employment in the thousands of informal restaurants. Those who seek jobs in expensive restaurants may find keen competition for the jobs that become available.

NURSE AIDES AND ORDERLIES: Employment of nurse aides is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. In addition to those needed because of occupational growth, many thousands of nurse aides will be needed each year to replace workers who leave the occupation. Although most jobs for nurse aides and orderlies currently are in hospitals, most new openings will be in

nursing homes, convalescent homes, and other long-term care facilities. Major reasons for expected occupational growth are the increasing need for medical care of a growing population, including a larger proportion of elderly people, and the increasing ability of people to pay for health care, largely as a result of the growth in public and private health insurance.

GUARDS: Employment of guards is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Increased concern for crime and vandalism will heighten the need for security in and around plants, stores, and recreation areas and is expected to cause rapid growth of agency guard employment. Additional guards will be needed by banks, manufacturing plants and governments to provide better security and monitor remote cameras, alarm systems, and other electronic surveillance equipment. Many openings also will arise as replacement needs. Opportunities will be most plentiful for persons seeking work on night shifts.

CONSTRUCTION LABORERS: Employment of construction laborers is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through the mid-eighties. Because employment of laborers is sensitive to the fluctuation in construction activity, however, the annual number of openings may vary. Over the long run, growth in population and economic activity will spur construction. Laborers will be needed to meet the demand for moving materials, mixing and pouring concrete, and helping craft workers, particularly on large projects such as dams, highways, high rise buildings, and bridges.

CHART 2
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA
1976 AND 1980 (ESTIMATED)

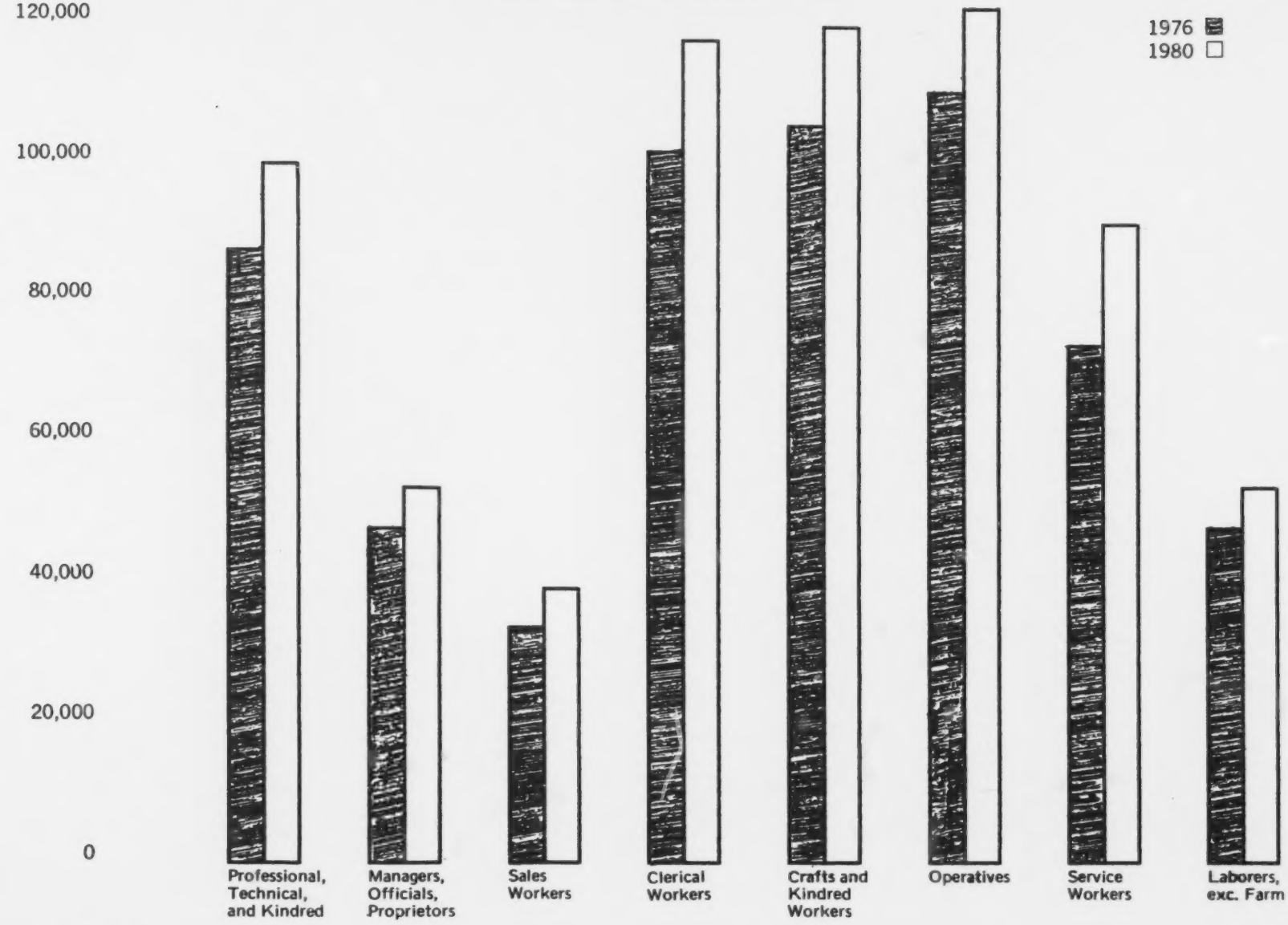

CHART 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION 1976-82
WEST VIRGINIA

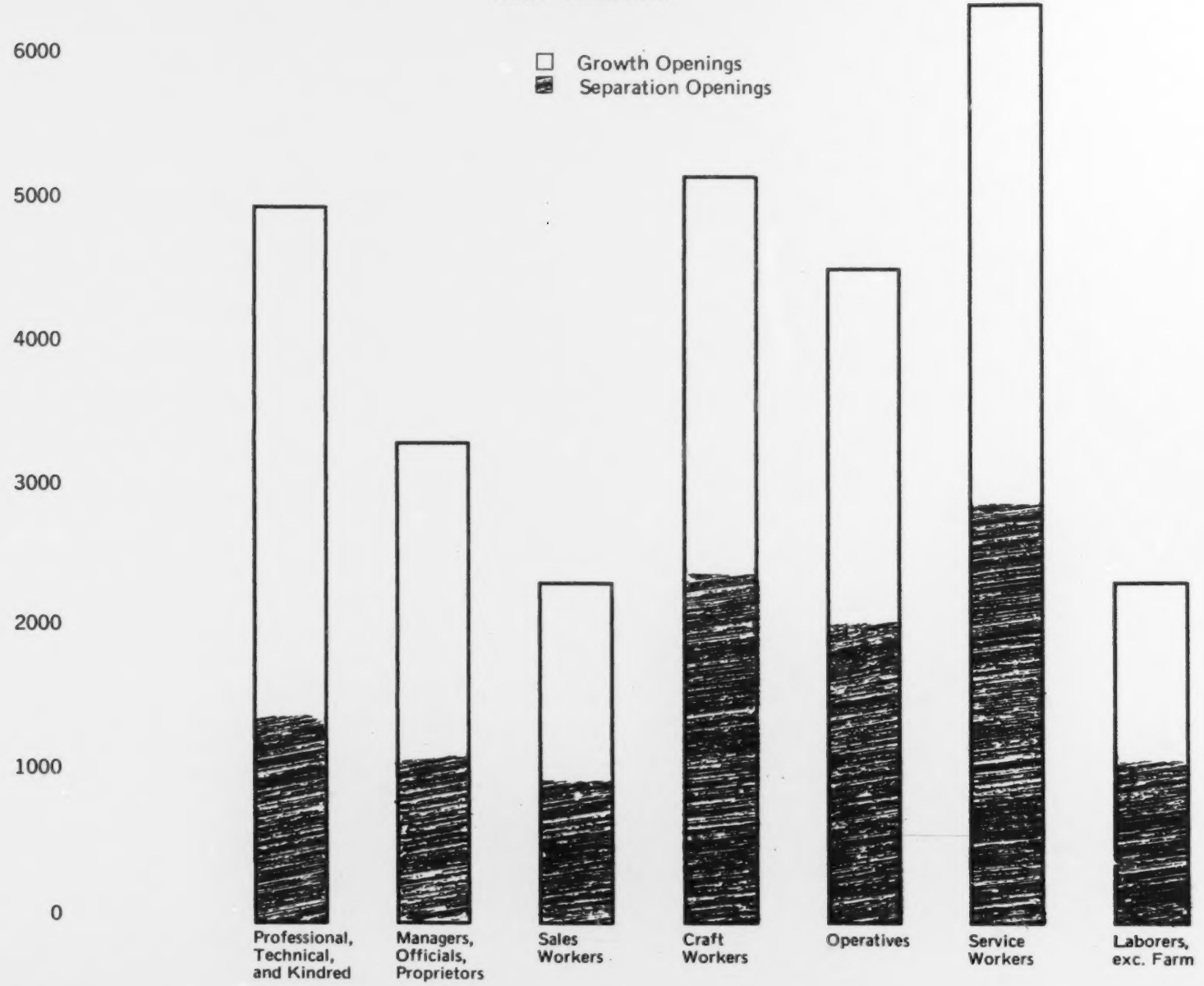

Table IV-1

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
PROJECTED TOP TWENTY OCCUPATIONAL OPENINGS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Separation
Janitor and Sexton	1,637	551	1,086
Sales Clerk	1,392	591	801
Elementary School Teacher	921	273	648
General Clerk, Office	906	328	578
Secretary	786	342	444
Food Preparation and Service Worker, Fast Food Restaurant	759	475	284
Supervisor, Blue Collar, Non-Working	732	286	446
Cashier	727	377	350
Truck Driver	725	421	304
Waiter and Waitress	698	459	239
Nurses Aide/Orderly	639	256	383
Secondary School Teacher	541	210	331
Carpenter	456	234	222
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse, Etc.	417	220	197
Nurse, Professional	407	157	250
Heavy Equipment Operator	396	248	148
Helper, Trades	392	224	168
Heavy Equipment Mechanic, Including Diesel	353	188	165
Automobile Mechanic	345	186	157
Guard and Doorkeeper	345	141	204

SOURCE: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey.
Fiscal Year is October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982.

TABLE IV-2

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
TOP TWENTY GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(1976 Minimum Employment of 300)

	CY 1976	FY 1982	% Change
Food Preparation and Service Worker Fast Food Restaurant	5,310	8,159	+ 53.7
Cook, Short Order, Special Fast Food	2,451	3,544	+ 44.6
Waiter and Waitress	6,600	9,414	+ 41.4
Rotary Drill Operator Helper	352	491	+ 39.5
Roustabout	511	712	+ 39.3
Waiter's Assistant	772	1,067	+ 38.2
Cook, Restaurant	1,542	2,099	+ 36.1
Teller	2,290	3,062	+ 33.7
Bricklayer	748	983	+ 31.4
Office Machine Servicer/Cash Register Servicer	526	691	+ 31.4
Bagger (Supermarket)	664	872	+ 31.3
Guard and Doorkeeper	2,789	3,635	+ 30.3
Reinforcing Iron Worker	581	756	+ 30.1
Cost Estimator	318	413	+ 29.9
Collector, Bill and Account	421	545	+ 29.5
Surveyor	717	928	+ 29.4
Butcher and/or Meat Cutter	1,133	1,462	+ 29.0
Surveyor's Helper	826	1,065	+ 28.9
Roofer	351	452	+ 28.8
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	1,162	1,486	+ 27.9

SOURCE: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey.
Fiscal Year is October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982.

Table IV-3

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION IN LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)		Number of		
Code	Title	Unfilled Openings	Available Applicants	Applicants Per Total Unfilled Openings
079	Occupations in Medicine and Health, not elsewhere classified	29	211	7.3
169	Occupations in Administrative Specializations, not elsewhere classified	4	167	41.8
185	Trade, Wholesale and Retail Trade Managers and Officials	21	263	12.5
187	Service Industry Managers and Officials	15	161	10.7
201	Secretaries	64	713	11.1
203	Typists and Typewriting-Machine Operators	444	706	1.6
205	Interviewing Clerks	143	37	3.9
209	Stenography, Typing, Filing, and Related Occupations, not elsewhere classified	1,273	1,230	1.0
210	Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping-Machine Operators	40	412	10.3
211	Cashiers and Tellers	83	671	8.1
219	Computing and Account-Recording Operations, not elsewhere classified	81	610	7.5
222	Shipping, Receiving, Stock and Related Clerical Occupations	37	243	6.6
235	Telephone Operators	11	147	13.4
237	Information and Reception Clerks	32	295	9.2
250	Sales Occupations, Real Estate and Insurance	67	48	1.4
261	Sales Occupations, Textile Products, Apparel, and Notions	55	157	2.9
273	Sales Occupations, Transportation Equipment, Parts, and Supplies	2	125	62.5
279	Sales Occupations, Miscellaneous Commodities, not elsewhere classified	160	384	2.4
290	Sales Clerk	77	624	8.1

Continued...

Table IV-3

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION IN LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(Continued)

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)		Number of		
Code	Title	Unfilled Openings	Available Applicants	Applicants Per Total Unfilled Openings
292	Route Sales and Delivery Occupations	8	149	18.6
299	Miscellaneous Sales Occupations, not elsewhere classified	62	108	1.8
301	Household and Related Work	32	367	11.5
311	Waiters/Waitresses, and Related Food Service Occupations	116	234	2.0
312	Bartenders	12	138	11.5
313	Chefs and Cooks, Hotels and Restaurants	172	687	4.0
315	Miscellaneous Cooks, except Domestic	10	197	19.7
318	Kitchen Workers, not elsewhere classified	118	538	4.6
323	Housecleaners, Hotels, Restaurants, and Related Establishments	32	283	8.9
355	Attendants, Hospitals, Morgues, and Related Health Services	152	1,110	7.3
372	Security Guards and Correction Officers, except Crossing Tenders	239	442	1.9
375	Police Officers and Detectives, Public Service	69	138	2.0
382	Janitors	76	571	7.5
509	Occupations in Processing of Metal, not elsewhere classified	4	479	119.8
529	Occupations in Processing of Food, Tobacco, and Related Products, not elsewhere classified	128	82	1.6
558	Reacting Occupations, not elsewhere classified	- -	110	- -
	Clay, Glass, and Related Products, not elsewhere classified	15	276	18.4
600	Machinists and Related Occupations	30	238	7.9
620	Motorized Vehicle and Engineering Equipment Mechanics and Repairers	32	278	8.7

Continued...

Table IV-3

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION IN LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(Continued)

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)		Number of		
Code	Title	Unfilled Openings	Available Applicants	Applicants Per Total Unfilled Openings
625	Engine, Power Transmission, and Related Mechanics	8	127	15.9
638	Miscellaneous Occupations in Machine Installation and Repair	38	295	7.8
731	Occupations in Fabrication and Repair of Games and Toys	- -	130	- -
787	Sewing Machine Operators, Non-Garment	45	293	6.5
807	Body Workers, Transportation Equipment	14	218	15.6
819	Welders, Cutters, and Related Occupations, not elsewhere classified	36	415	11.5
824	Occupations in Assembly, Installation, and Repair of Lighting Equipment and Building Wiring, not elsewhere classified	71	536	7.6
840	Construction and Maintenance Painters and Related Occupations	25	183	7.3
850	Excavating, Grading, and Related Occupations	4	279	69.8
859	Excavating, Grading, Paving, and Related Occupations, not elsewhere classified	18	680	37.8
860	Carpenter and Related Occupations	65	952	14.7
861	Brick and Stone Masons and Tile Setters	8	153	19.1
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Related Occupations	24	285	11.9
866	Roofers and Related Occupations	17	155	9.1
869	Miscellaneous Construction Occupations, not elsewhere classified	172	2,234	13.0
899	Miscellaneous Structural Work Occupations, not elsewhere classified	74	352	4.8
904	Trailer-Truck Drivers	16	607	37.9
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	42	1,943	46.3

Continued...

Table IV-3

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION IN LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(Continued)

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)		Number of		
Code	Title	Unfilled Openings	Available Applicants	Applicants Per Total Unfilled Openings
906	Truck Drivers, Light	35	525	15.0
913	Passenger Transportation Occupations, not elsewhere classified	24	165	6.9
915	Attendants and Servicers, Parking Lots and Automotive Service Facilities	140	386	2.8
920	Packaging Occupations	35	489	14.0
929	Packaging and Materials Handling Occupations, not elsewhere classified	2,783	2,403	1.2

Note: Includes occupational groups with more than 100 applicants and/or 50 unfilled openings.

Table IV-4

MOST NUMERICALLY SIGNIFICANT (50+)
UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION, IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.)		Number of Unfilled
Code	Title	Openings
	Clerical and Sales Occupations	
201.362-030	Secretary	74
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	126
203.582-066	Typist	306
205.367-054	Survey Worker	138
209.562-010	Clerk, General	1,269
211.462-010	Cashier II	53
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	80
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	63
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	153
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	67
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	57
	Service Occupations	
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	116
313.361-014	Cook	84
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order	70
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	118
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	137
372.667-034	Guard, Security	169
375.263-014	Police Officer (Government Service)	68
382.664-010	Janitor	76
	Processing Occupations	
529.686-010	Bundles Hanger (Tobacco)	128
	Structural Work Occupations	
860.381-022	Carpenter	57
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	172
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	73
	Miscellaneous Occupations	
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	126
929.687-030	Material Handler	2,773

V. Trends in Unemployment

The annual average unemployment rate of 7.4% in CY 1980 was higher than anticipated. Only in May did the rate dip below 7%. The historical trend in unemployment in West Virginia has followed a fairly regular pattern from month to month throughout the years. This cycle was disrupted in 1980 as the national recession had a pronounced effect on the state economy.

Table V-1

WEST VIRGINIA
TOTAL LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands--Seasonally Unadjusted)
Calendar Years 1970-1980

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1970													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
1971													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.5	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
1972													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625.1	623.4	617.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.2	599.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
1973													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	638.0	634.9	641.2	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	589.6	591.0	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	49.2	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
1974													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9

Continued...

WEST VIRGINIA
TOTAL LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands--Seasonally Unadjusted)
Calendar Years 1970-1980
(Continued)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1975													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
1976													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.0	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	52.0	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
1977													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
1978 1/													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
1979 2/													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

1/ 1978 data revised to March 1979 benchmark.
2/ 1979 data revised to March 1980 benchmark.

WEST VIRGINIA
TOTAL LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands--Seasonally Unadjusted)
Calendar Years 1970-1980
(Continued)

1980

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	748.0	745.1	748.4	757.2	758.5	762.0	768.3	756.6	756.9	761.4	758.5	762.8	757.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	689.0	685.3	692.4	703.4	709.3	708.3	711.0	698.6	702.0	707.2	704.6	702.9	701.2
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	59.1	59.8	56.0	53.8	49.2	53.8	57.3	58.0	54.8	54.2	53.9	59.9	55.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.9	7.4

March 1980 benchmark.

Table V-2

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1980

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Barbour	7,890	7,330	560	7.1
Berkeley	17,140	15,930	1,210	7.1
Boone	10,260	9,670	590	5.8
Braxton	3,560	3,080	480	13.6
Brooke	12,070	11,090	970	8.0
Cabell	42,310	39,210	3,090	7.3
Calhoun	2,610	2,270	340	12.9
Clay	2,820	2,440	380	13.5
Doddridge	2,800	2,610	190	6.6
Fayette	16,370	14,590	1,780	10.9
Gilmer	3,480	3,270	210	6.0
Grant	4,940	4,630	320	6.4
Greenbrier	16,900	15,320	1,590	9.4
Hampshire	5,700	5,370	330	5.8
Hancock	15,360	14,300	1,060	6.9
Hardy	4,870	4,600	270	5.6
Harrison	29,790	27,860	1,930	6.5
Jackson	9,420	8,510	910	9.6
Jefferson	10,230	9,680	550	5.4
Kanawha	110,340	104,290	6,060	5.5
Lewis	6,870	6,340	530	7.7
Lincoln	6,320	5,570	750	11.9
Logan	17,320	16,080	1,240	7.1
McDowell	14,050	12,620	1,430	10.2
Marion	24,280	22,460	1,820	7.5
Marshall	18,200	16,530	1,680	9.2
Mason	11,590	10,410	1,190	10.2
Mercer	29,610	27,620	1,990	6.7
Mineral	9,950	9,320	630	6.3
Mingo	10,660	9,790	870	8.1
Monongalia	27,800	26,600	1,200	4.3
Monroe	6,030	5,720	310	5.1
Morgan	4,250	4,020	230	5.4
Nicholas	9,560	8,640	910	9.6
Ohio	26,190	24,440	1,750	6.7
Pendleton	2,780	2,540	240	8.7
Pleasants	4,570	4,280	290	6.4
Pocahontas	3,670	3,330	340	9.2
Preston	12,040	11,130	910	7.6
Putnam	16,940	15,460	1,480	8.7
Raleigh	33,370	30,760	2,610	7.8
Randolph	12,670	11,720	950	7.5

Continued...

Table V-2

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1980
(Continued)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Ritchie	3,190	2,840	350	10.8
Roane	5,060	4,590	480	9.4
Summers	4,590	4,100	490	10.7
Taylor	6,330	5,720	600	9.5
Tucker	3,630	3,360	270	7.5
Tyler	4,190	3,910	280	6.6
Upshur	12,260	11,600	670	5.4
Wayne	16,730	15,410	1,320	7.9
Webster	3,090	2,720	380	12.2
Wetzel	8,220	7,540	680	8.3
Wirt	2,260	2,040	210	9.4
Wood	41,160	38,110	3,060	7.4
Wyoming	8,730	7,840	900	10.3
STATE	757,000	701,200	55,800	7.4

Table V-3
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CALENDAR YEAR 1980
(In Thousands--Seasonally Unadjusted)

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Averages
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary	638.3	633.7	639.9	646.4	652.1	650.0	651.3	640.8	645.9	651.3	651.0	650.1	645.9
Manufacturing	120.5	119.5	119.5	119.0	117.2	116.3	113.5	114.9	115.7	117.0	116.8	117.1	117.2
Durable Goods	72.1	71.1	71.3	70.6	68.7	68.0	66.0	66.9	66.9	67.7	68.1	68.7	68.8
Lumber and Furniture	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	14.7	14.3	13.5	14.3	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	14.9
Glass Products	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9
Pottery and Related	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0
Primary Metals	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.6	22.9	22.5	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.6
Fabricated Metals	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.5	8.0	8.1
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4
Electrical Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Transportation Equipment	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Other Durable Goods	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Non-Durable Goods	48.5	48.4	48.2	48.5	48.4	48.3	47.5	48.0	48.9	49.3	48.7	48.3	48.4
Food	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.1
Apparel	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.8
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Chemicals	25.1	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.2	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0

Continued...

Table V-3
NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CALENDAR YEAR 1980
(In Thousands--Seasonally Unadjusted)

(Continued)

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Averages
Non-Manufacturing	517.7	514.2	520.3	527.4	535.0	533.8	537.8	525.9	530.2	534.4	534.2	533.1	528.7
Mining	66.7	65.7	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	66.2	65.9	66.1	65.8	66.8	65.9	66.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	61.1	60.2	60.3	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.0	59.7	59.9	59.7	60.6	59.7	60.1
Contract Construction	31.8	29.8	31.5	35.6	38.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.3	37.2	34.8	36.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	42.6	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.3	43.7	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.0	43.2
Transportation	20.8	20.6	20.7	21.1	21.3	21.3	20.6	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
Trade	128.3	126.1	127.7	128.6	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.7	132.4	133.9	129.8
Wholesale	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	31.8
Retail	96.7	94.8	96.1	96.8	98.3	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.8	100.4	101.9	98.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.0
Banking	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5
Services	93.4	93.9	95.3	97.6	98.8	99.3	98.8	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.2	97.9
Health Services	34.5	34.5	34.6	35.1	35.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.0	36.2	36.3	36.3	35.7
Government	133.2	134.7	135.3	135.3	136.4	132.7	138.0	125.7	129.3	133.0	132.7	134.0	133.4
Federal	16.2	16.3	16.5	17.1	18.2	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.1
State and Local	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.2	118.2	114.3	120.1	108.4	112.6	116.3	116.0	117.3	116.3
Labor-Management Disputes	1.3	1.1	.6	4.0	.9	.8	.9	.5	1.2	.9	.8	.7	1.1

Data revised to March 1980 benchmark.

Table V-4

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1971 - 1980

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
(In Thousands)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Fiscal Year 1971 (October 1970-September 1971)	626.2	587.6	38.6	6.2
Fiscal Year 1972 (October 1971-September 1972)	637.9	594.6	43.3	6.9
Fiscal Year 1973 (October 1972-September 1973)	650.9	612.1	38.8	6.0
Fiscal Year 1974 (October 1973-September 1974)	663.5	626.8	36.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1975 (October 1974-September 1975)	677.2	632.6	44.6	6.6
Fiscal Year 1976 (October 1975-September 1976)	695.4	649.9	45.5	6.5
Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1976-September 1977)	713.5	670.5	43.0	6.0
Fiscal Year 1978 (October 1977-September 1978)	736.8	694.5	42.3	5.7
Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978-September 1979)	759.6	717.9	41.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1979-September 1980)	756.7	705.0	51.7	6.8

PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT FOR FY 1982

The average unemployment rate for FY 1982 is projected to be 7.0%. Steady reductions in unemployment should be ongoing throughout the period as the economic recovery from the 1980 recession proceeds.

As can be seen from the age, race, and sex breakouts of projected unemployment, joblessness affects some groups much more than others. Youth, of any race or sex, demonstrate very high rates of unemployment because of their lack of work experience. The proposed establishment of a lower mininum wage for this group may, according to its proponents, have some impact on unemployment rates for youth. The projections, however, do not assume a differential minimum wage for young workers. Even though the total number of jobs is expected to increase during the projection period, continuing inflation will bring total pressures which will increase competition for available jobs as more retirees, females, and young people enter the labor market.

Table V-5
PROJECTED ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Age	Total Number Unemployed	Total Unemployment Rate
16 - 17	5,160	27.0
18 - 19	7,343	20.0
20 - 24	13,599	13.0
25 - 34	14,416	7.0
35 - 44	6,247	4.0
45 - 64	6,651	3.0
65 and Over	638	3.0
TOTAL	54,054	7.0

Age	White Males Number Unemployed	White Males Unemployment Rate	Non-White Males Number Unemployed	Non-White Males Unemployment Rate
16 - 17	2,933	25.0	82	20.1
18 - 19	3,607	18.0	285	42.0
20 - 24	6,722	11.2	682	29.0
25 - 34	7,591	6.3	336	7.4
35 - 44	3,739	4.0	82	4.0
45 - 64	3,996	3.0	165	4.3
65 and Over	364	3.0	54	7.1
TOTAL	28,952	6.4	1,686	12.0
	White Females		Non-White Females	
16 - 17	2,079	30.0	65	28.0
18 - 19	3,177	21.0	274	40.0
20 - 24	5,410	13.0	786	32.0
25 - 34	6,067	7.3	423	12.0
35 - 44	2,284	4.0	141	7.0
45 - 64	2,401	3.0	88	3.0
65 and Over	202	2.0	18	3.1
TOTAL	21,620	7.3	1,795	14.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Annual average covered unemployment for CY 1980 was 9,240 higher than in CY 1979. All industry categories posted substantial increases ranging from an 11.3% rise for mining to 71.5% for manufacturing. The situations responsible for this high level of unemployment are described in the industrial section of the report.

The largest percentage increases in unemployment by occupation are in those groups contained primarily in manufacturing industries. All categories posted substantial additions to unemployment, with an increase of 1,903 in structural work being the highest in numerical terms. This reflected the problems faced by the state's construction industry in 1980. An increase of 41.4% in joblessness among covered males indicated the problems of the goods-producing sector; both manufacturing and construction industries' workers are predominately male. For both sexes the largest upswings were among those under 45, predominately because of seniority considerations.

Data depicting the average length of unemployment reveals a trend towards longer term unemployment.

Table VI-1

INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1980 AND 1979

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

	Annual Averages		Change	
	1980	1979	Number	Percent
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	33,795	24,555	+ 9,240	+ 37.7
By Industry				
Mining	5,992	5,385	+ 607	+ 11.3
Contract Construction	6,844	5,452	+ 1,392	+ 25.5
Manufacturing	9,124	5,320	+ 3,804	+ 71.5
Durable Goods	6,496	3,858	+ 2,638	+ 68.4
Non-Durable Goods	2,628	1,462	+ 1,166	+ 79.8
Trade	3,295	2,511	+ 784	+ 31.2
All Other	8,540	5,887	+ 2,653	+ 45.1
By Major Occupational Group				
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,637	1,233	+ 404	+ 32.8
Clerical and Sales	3,412	2,604	+ 404	+ 31.0
Service	1,912	1,373	+ 539	+ 39.3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related	121	71	+ 50	+ 70.4
Processing	2,468	1,479	+ 989	+ 66.9
Machine Trades	2,410	1,384	+ 1,026	+ 74.1
Benchwork	1,619	1,146	+ 473	+ 41.3
Structural Work	7,362	5,459	+ 1,903	+ 34.9
Miscellaneous	12,854	9,806	+ 3,048	+ 31.1
By Sex and Age				
Sex				
Male	26,573	18,792	+ 7,781	+ 41.3
Female	7,222	5,763	+ 1,459	+ 25.3
Age				
Under 45	27,070	19,162	+ 7,908	+ 41.3
45 and Over	6,725	5,349	+ 1,376	+ 25.7
Male				
Under 45	21,376	14,776	+ 6,600	+ 44.7
45 and Over	5,197	4,016	+ 1,181	+ 29.4
Female				
Under 45	5,694	4,386	+ 1,308	+ 29.8
45 and Over	1,528	1,333	+ 195	+ 14.6

Table VI-2
DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT
BY WEEKS OF DURATION AND SEX
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 AND 1979

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Duration of Unemployment	Calendar Year		Change		Percent Distribution	
	1980	1979	Number	Percent	1980	1979
Males + Females	33,795	24,555	+ 9,240	+ 37.6	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	5,241	5,309	- 68	- 1.3	15.5	21.6
3-4 Weeks	3,939	3,418	+ 521	+ 15.3	11.7	13.9
5-14 Weeks	14,559	10,465	+ 4,094	+ 39.1	43.0	42.7
15 Weeks and Over	10,056	5,363	+ 4,693	+ 87.5	29.8	21.8
Male	26,573	18,792	+ 7,781	+ 41.4	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	4,069	4,039	+ 30	+ .8	15.3	21.5
3-4 Weeks	3,062	2,634	+ 428	+ 16.3	11.5	14.0
5-14 Weeks	11,310	7,955	+ 3,355	+ 42.2	42.6	42.3
15 Weeks and Over	8,132	4,164	+ 3,968	+ 95.3	30.6	22.2
Female	7,222	5,763	+ 1,459	+ 25.3	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	1,172	1,270	- 98	- 7.7	16.3	22.0
3-4 Weeks	877	784	+ 93	+ 11.9	12.1	13.6
5-14 Weeks	3,249	2,510	+ 739	+ 29.5	45.0	43.6
15 Weeks and Over	1,924	1,199	+ 725	+ 60.5	26.6	20.8

VII. ESTIMATE OF PROJECTED NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Type of Need	Number
TOTAL	459,700
Welfare Clients	80,000
Persons Below Poverty Level, 18 to 65 Years of Age	165,800
Persons Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons	26,900
Number of Individuals Unemployed	160,000
Long-Term Unemployed Persons	27,000

Note: Linear regression based on Census and 1976 Region 12 Current Population Survey data.

VIII. Barriers to the Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged

Although the more blatant forms of discrimination were erased by various expressions of the Civil Rights movement, (i.e., actions by the federal judiciary, the Congress, the executive branch, and the general public), there remained more subtle discriminatory practices. In the labor market, these practices are encountered both when attempting to secure employment and at the workplace.

According to the Dual Labor Market Theory, employment in this country may be considered divided into primary and secondary jobs. Primary employment is usually characterized by high pay, reasonable working conditions, opportunity for upward mobility, job stability, and even-handed administration of work rules. Secondary employment often does not offer these amenities. Advocates of this theory maintain that the overwhelming majority of primary job holders are male and members of established social groups, and that hiring practices tend to perpetuate the status quo.

The federal government's response to this was the creation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Administration (EEO) and the institution of affirmative action programs which mandate that opportunities be given to those groups previously denied full participation in the economic system. For such programs to effectively bring the economically disadvantaged into primary employment, a dynamic and growing economy is necessary. With the state economy projected to only recoup ground lost during the 1980 recession, it is not likely that FY 1982 will see large gains made by the economically disadvantaged.

TABLE VIII-1

1981 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINE FOR ALL STATES
EXCEPT ALASKA AND HAWAII

Size of Family Unit	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,310	$3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a non-farm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget.

Table VIII-2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD
FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

	Race		
	White	Non-White	Total
TOTAL NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS	282,000	18,000	300,000
Persons in Families	231,240	14,400	245,640
Unrelated Persons	50,760	3,600	54,360
TOTAL RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18	71,921	11,289	83,210
Under Age 6	20,857	3,274	24,131
Age 6-17	51,064	8,015	59,079
Under Age 6 with Male Head of Family	15,823	1,468	17,291
Age 6-17 with Male Head of Family	38,118	3,951	42,069
Under Age 6 with Female Head of Family	5,034	1,806	6,840
Age 6-17 with Female Head of Family	12,946	4,064	17,010

Table VIII-3

ESTIMATED POPULATION 65 AND OLDER BY POVERTY STATUS
FISCAL YEAR 1982

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

	Race		
Status	White	Non-White	Total
Above Poverty Status	169,771	6,897	176,668
Below Poverty Status	48,078	2,908	50,987

Note: Linear regression based on 1970 Census and 1976 Region 12 Current Population Survey data were used in producing both tables.

IX. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

The trend of average weekly hours can be a leading indicator of employment change in an industry. When hours worked increases, it is often a good indication that employment will grow in the near future in that industry. Total manufacturing average hours worked fell by 1% from 39.6 hours in 1979 to 39.2 hours in 1980. This was consistent with the problems experienced by manufacturing in West Virginia.

Production workers in the state suffered declines in real earnings during 1980. In all industrial groups, except apparel and wholesale trade, wage increases did not keep pace with rising prices. This essentially results in a lower standard of living and causes rising labor force participation by females and youth in a family to compensate for this loss of buying power.

Table IX-1

PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND EARNINGS
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1980
(CURRENT DOLLARS)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Industry	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1979
Manufacturing	$ 8.08	$ 7.40	39.2	39.6	$316.74	$293.04
Durable Goods	8.61	7.88	39.2	39.4	337.51	310.47
Stone, Clay, and Glass	7.27	6.68	39.3	38.7	285.71	258.52
Glass and Glass Products	7.18	6.58	39.3	38.6	282.17	253.99
Pottery and Related	6.21	5.55	36.4	35.2	226.04	195.36
Primary Metals Industry	11.72	10.58	38.7	39.6	453.56	418.97
Fabricated Metals Products	7.92	7.02	38.8	39.3	307.30	275.89
Machinery, except Electrical	7.57	6.88	38.6	39.6	292.20	272.45
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	8.02	7.25	43.5	43.2	348.87	313.20
Transportation Equipment	9.71	8.75	39.9	41.1	387.43	359.63
Non-Durable Goods	7.17	6.56	39.3	40.0	281.78	262.40
Food and Kindred Products	5.66	5.05	41.0	40.9	232.06	206.55
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.43	3.81	34.6	32.5	153.28	123.83
Printing and Publishing	6.57	6.25	36.2	37.7	237.81	235.63
Chemicals	9.48	8.38	42.1	43.3	399.11	362.85
Rubber and Plastic Products	4.67	4.22	37.9	38.6	176.99	162.89
Non-Manufacturing						
Bituminous Coal Mining	11.05	10.39	39.0	39.7	430.95	412.48
Contract Construction	11.11	10.63	38.2	37.0	424.40	393.31
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8.06	7.38	43.0	42.5	346.58	313.65
Trade, Wholesale	*	*	*	*	303.33	254.72
General Merchandise Stores	*	*	*	*	126.87	119.30
Banking	*	*	*	*	163.97	151.12

* Information Not Available.

Table IX-2

PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND EARNINGS
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1980
(ADJUSTED TO CONSTANT 1967 DOLLARS BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Industry	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS 1979	PERCENT CHANGE 1979-1980 HOURLY EARNINGS	PERCENT CHANGE 1979-1980 WEEKLY EARNINGS
Manufacturing	$ 3.27	$ 3.40	$128.34	$134.64	- 3.8	- 4.7
Durable Goods	3.49	3.62	136.75	142.63	- 3.6	- 4.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2.95	3.07	115.77	118.81	- 3.9	- 2.6
Glass and Glass Products	2.91	3.03	114.33	116.96	- 4.0	- 2.2
Pottery and Related	2.52	2.55	91.59	89.76	- 1.2	+ 2.0
Primary Metals Industry	4.75	4.87	183.78	192.85	- 2.5	- 4.7
Fabricated Metals Products	3.21	3.23	124.36	126.94	- .6	- 2.0
Machinery, except Electrical	3.07	3.16	118.40	125.14	- 2.8	- 5.4
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.25	3.33	140.85	143.86	- 2.4	- 2.1
Transportation Equipment	3.93	4.02	156.98	165.22	- 2.2	- 5.0
Non-Durable Goods	2.91	3.02	114.17	120.80	- 3.6	- 5.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.29	2.32	94.03	94.89	- 1.3	- .9
Apparel and Other Textiles	1.79	1.75	62.11	56.88	+ 2.3	+ 9.2
Printing and Publishing	2.66	2.87	110.95	108.20	- 7.3	+ 2.5
Chemicals	3.84	3.85	161.71	166.71	- .3	- 3.0
Rubber and Plastic Products	1.89	1.94	71.71	74.88	- 2.6	- 4.2
Non-Manufacturing						
Bituminous Coal Mining	4.48	4.78	174.62	189.77	- 6.3	- 8.0
Contract Construction	4.50	4.89	171.96	180.93	- 8.0	- 5.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.27	3.39	140.43	144.08	- 3.5	- 5.0
Trade, Wholesale	*	*	122.91	117.17	*	+ 4.9
General Merchandise Stores	*	*	51.41	54.88	*	- 6.3
Banking	*	*	66.44	69.51	*	- 4.4

* Information Not Available.

X. Technical and Explanatory Notes

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through

arrangements with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

XI. Glossary

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job Service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

Summer Youth Applicant A student under 22 years of age, who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service Interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Public Law 93-203 and its amendments which provide for comprehensive manpower services and public employment.

Sample CETA Programs:

CSEP - College Student Employment Program
GSYP - Governor's Summer Youth Program
ITP - Institutional Training Program
OIC - Opportunities Industrial Centers
OTP - Occupational Training Program
PSP - Public Service Program
SEP - Student Employment Program
SYRP - Summer Youth Rural Program
YACC - Young Adult Conservation Corps

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Defense Manpower Policy No. 4-B (DMP-4B) A policy under which qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. Under DMP-4B, State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. Agencies also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprehensive reference work derived from onsite analysis of jobs in the United States economy. Jobs are classified in homogeneous occupational groups and are concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and non-electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Non-Durable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--CETA A person who is:

A. a member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:
    1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
    2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
    3. it does not exceed 70% of the lower living standard income level, or
C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual job holders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual job holders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code See Occupational Classification

Head of Household--ES, CETA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work See Covered Employment

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service Office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, CETA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings See Job Opening--ES

Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, non-agricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Non-Durable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The non-durable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Additional Occupational Classification The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).

Primary Occupational Classification This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order See Job Order--ES

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, CETA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. See Placement

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Welfare Department.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) See Industrial Classification

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) A Census Bureau term designating a given metropolitan area which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. For area tities, definitions and codes, see FIPS-PUB No. 8-4.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A State program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

Unemployment Compensation--CETA The compensation payable in accordance with the provisions of a state or federal unemployment compensation law, and payments of unemployment assistance in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act, trade readjustment allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act, and payments or similar assistance or allowances in accordance with the provisions of any other federal law.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employees of West Virginia (Public and Private

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Vocational Education

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education
- Welfare